AND FABLES. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Aug. 14.-The Democrats are evidently preparing for another campaign of misrepresentation in regard to the tariff. Several days ago, as two Democratic Representatives who are candidates for re-elecsouthwestern States were discussing their plans for the campaign, one said to the other:

You ought not to leave Washington before supply reself with as many copies as you can get of

A Tribune correspondent has since been informed entatives on July 29, in response to a resolution adopted on January 20, 1892. An examination of the report shows that it abounds in misstatements and misrepresentations, as well as in gross, palpable within the short space of four years, during which and absurd errors. The nature of the "conclusions" the tariff remained unchanged. reached by the majority of the Committee on Agri-culture is fairly indicated by the following statements

culled from the first page of the report:
"Careful comparison shows that there has been a steady decline in the prices of farm property and products under the several tariffs in force since the war, even when business had been restored to its normal condition, while for a corresponding period and under the same laws other interests have been more prosperous and remunerative.

Under the low turiff of 1846 agriculture enjoyed its greatest prosperity.

"As the tariff on manufactured goods practically

excluded European manufactures from competition for the trade of the United States, in retaliation the Eupations thus affected determined to take no more American farm products and provisions than their necessities compelled."

Each of these statements is not only misleading, but untrue, as can be easily shown. The prices of farm products have not declined, but increased in ising power under the protective policy of the last thirty years; agriculture did not "enjoy its great-est prosperity under the low tariff of 1846"; European

prices on July 1, 1892, as compared with July 1 of some previous year, of corn, oats, timothy seed, flax-seed, mess pork, lard, short ribs and live hogs; and the price of wheat in the month of July, 1892, as compared with July, 1873. This is the sole foundation upon which rests the assertion that "the prices of all cereals and other products of the farm" have steadily declined under the several tariffs since the war, and that the "steady decline" was caused by said tariffs. The year selected for comparison as to corn and oats was 1870; for timothy seed and flaxseed, a well as for wheat, the year 1873 was selected; and the year 1875 was chosen for the basis of comparison

Not the least extraordinary thing about this remarkable and "only authenticated" statement is the rare mathematical genius exhibited in the calculation of percentages of decline in prices. It has generally been supposed that when the price of a commodity decreased an even 100 per cent it became worth nothing; but the genius who constructed this wonder ful table found that mess pork, which was worth, according to his statement, \$21 10 a barrel or July 1. according to his statement, \$21 10 a barrel or July 1, 1875, had declined 118 per cent, and was still worth \$10 10 u barrel on July 1, 1892. He also discovered that live hogs, which, according to his statement, were worth \$6.65 a head on July 1, 1875, had were worth 89 65 a head on July 1, 1875, had declined in value 110 per cent, and were still worth 83 15 a head on July 1, 1892; and that timothy seed, which, according to his statement, was worth \$4 50 a bushel on July 1, 1875, had stood a decline of 230 per cent, and was still worth \$1.32 a bushel on July 1, 1892.

Without a single exception every statement of percentages given in the report in regard to prices is incorrect. The same remark is true of the prices themselves in many cases. For example, the average price of wheat in July, 1870 was \$1.47, instead of \$1.36, as given in the Hatch report; and the average price in July, 1892, was 91 cents, instead of 79 cents. If the official cents-if the official reports of the Bureau of Statistic are to be taken as a guide, instead of the report of the Committee on Agriculture which, although "only authenticated," appears to be absolutely worthless.

Again, the report gives 93 cents a bushel as the price corn on July 1, 1870, and 50 cents a bushel as the price on July 1, 1892; while the average July prices of corn in those years, according to the official reports, which are based upon sworn declarations of values, were 84.8 cents and 57.8 cents, respectively. It will be observed that the majority of the Committee on Agriculture inflated the July price of 1870 8 2-10 cents a bushel, and contracted the July price of 1892 ts a bushel. According to the report, oats were on July 1, 1892. The official reports show that the average price of onts was 52 2-10 cents hel in July, 1870, and 41 1-2 cents in July, 1892. According to the Hatch report mess pork was worth \$21 10 a barrel on July 1, 1875, and only \$10 10 a barrel on July 1, 1892; according to the official reports, the average prices in July of those years were \$16 16 and \$13 respectively. The majority of the Committee on Agriculture inflated the former price 24 94 and reduced the latter \$2 90 below the actua price, making the apparent difference \$11 a barrel, whereas the actual difference was only \$3.16 a barrel.

After these examples nobody can or will deny that Committee on Agriculture, and his Democratic col-leagues, in an official report, which it is proposed to distribute as a campaign document among farmers, are

these same statistics are false and misleading as well as inaccurate. They purport to shew—and the Democratic majority of the Committee on Agriculture asserts that they do show—that the prices asserts that they do ther farm products have steadily do-clined under the protective policy." It is easy to demonstrate that the figures show no such thing. From 1850 to 1861 the United States had a revenue tariff, and, according to Chairman Hatch, prices of arm products were higher and the farmers were in a more prosperous condition than they have been since that time under the several tariff laws since enacted, against the one now in force. Let us see.

slicwing statement shows the average yearly see of several farm products in the United sing a number of years, beeck upon the sworn

The prices for wheat given for 1850, 1855 and 1860, were for "Northern" wheat; in all other years, for "Western" wheat, the difference in favor of the farmer varying from year to year. In 1865 it was 49.4-100 cents; in 1870, it was 21 cents, and in 1880, it was 28 cents. If the same differences existed in 1850. Hatch's report on the effects of the present tariff upon 1855 and 1860 respectively, the prices of Western agriculture. It is a great report. You will find it wheat in those years were 781-10 cents, \$2.125 and national Committee ought to distribute at least 1,000.

Wheat in these years were 78 1-10 cents, \$2.125 and sery useful and effective among the farmers. The \$1.215. In 1854 and 1855 the prices of American National Committee ought to distribute at least 1,000. Crimean war. Wheat advanced from \$1.30 in 1853 to \$2.21 in 1854, and \$2.435 in 1855. In 1856 it that the report—minus the "views" of the minority of the fallen to \$1.755, and in 1858 to \$1.325. In 1853 the Committee on Agriculture, of which Mr. Hatch is the price of corn was 71 cents, being an increase of that the report—minus the views of the minus of the Committee on Agriculture, of which Mr. Hatch is the price of corn was 71 cents, being an increase of chairman—is to be distributed as a Democratic cam—

10 cents in two years; in 1854 it advanced to 84.5 paign document. It was submitted to the House of cents, and in 1855, to 99 cents; and in 1856 it had fallen to 70 5-10 cents-all under the same "revenue tariff"-but of course the Committee on Agriculture took to note of these wide fluctuations which occurred

Following the "authenticated" statistics are some astounding and absurd assertions in regard to prices in 1881 and 1891, which do not pretend to be "authenticated." In the following table the substance of these accuracy of which even Chairman Hatch will not be wift to deny :

Prices accord. Report of Prices accord. Report of ing to Treas. Committee ing to Treas. Committee ing to Treas-ury official report. 1891. \$1.271 on Agri-culture.

No further evidence can be needed to prove that the report of the majority of the Committee on Agriculture is not only untrustworthy and misleading, but worse than worthless. It is calculated, if not designed, to deceive every person who may accept its statements. Of course, the majority of the committee is silent about the great decline since 1850 in the prices of all commodities bought and consumed by the American farmer. This decline has been what the majority incorrectly represents the decline in prices of farm products to have been-

so firty years; agriculture did not "enjoy its great" and an actures have not been "practically excluded from the American market by the protective sarff; and European mailors never, either under a low tariff or high teriff, have bought mbre "American farm products and provisions than their necessities compeled." As a matter of fact, the agricultural exports of the United States during the year ended June 30, 1800, under the "fow tariff of 1846," as amended and reduced by the act of 1857. The total imports into the United States during the year ended June 30, 1800, under the "fow tariff of 1846," as amended and reduced by the act of 1857. The total imports into the United States during the year ended June 30, 1800, under the "fow tariff of 1846," as amended and reduced by the act of 1857. The total imports into the United States during the year ended June 30, 1800, under the "fow tariff of 1846," as amended and reduced by the act of 1857. The total imports into the United States during the year ended June 30, 1800, under the "fow tariff of 1846," as amended and reduced by the act of 1857. The was a functional to a state of the United States during the year ended June 30, 1800, under the "fow tariff of 1846," as amended and reduced by the act of 1857. The was a functional to the United States at limports in the United States at limports and the Committee of the States and the States and the States and the States and the prices from countries that be a the statement of the committee does not sutisfactorily explain, unless it be by the suggestion that if it were not for the tariff Europe North Process of the Alley States and high prices more farm labor receives "less than 83 a month," by admitting European manufactures free of duty.

The majority produces a remarkable price list, "duly authenticated," to show that "under the sevenal tariffs since the close of the war there has been a steady decime in prices of all cereals and ober products of the form." How this list became "duty the total trained to a special pri

sumers and buyers as great as now, the price of the products will be enhanced." In that report, which fills fourteen printed pages, there is no allusion what-ever to the alleged injurious effect of the tariff upon the prices of farm products, which law, according to fire report of July 29, submitted by Chairman Hatch from the same Committee, is responsible for the whole of the mischief. SWALLOWED UP BY THE MISSISSIPPI.

A BIG DEPOT AT NEW-ORLEANS DESTROYED BY A CAVE-IN.

New-Orleans, Aug. 14.-Crevasses and caving banks ire the elements of danger which beset those who dwell in the Mississippi River delia. Buildings or other substantial works in close proximity to the banks are always surrounded by a degree of danger, as was temonstrated this morning when the earth on which the depot of the New-Orleans, Fort Jackson and Grand Island Railroad was constructed began to tumble and shake, followed by a caving of the bank in front of it for about 300 feet. This building was one of the prettlest in the river front of Algiers. It was about 200 feet long by 50 feet wide, and at the end nearest the ferry landing a two-story building had been erected and was occupied as the business office of the company. Early this morning about thirty feet of the river bank caved into the river, the strong columns and posts supporting the roof of the depot began to careen, fil lowed by a crashing of heavy timbers up to midway of the building, and making noise enough to be heard for a mile. All the woodwork broke in two and half of the depot dropped into the river. During the afternoon further eaving occurred, and the offices of the company became a total wreck. When the danger first became apparent. Superintendent Landry had all the cars and locomotives moved to a place of safety. He also removed all the furniture and fixtures from the office buildings. By 6 p. m. the cave-in was about 100 feet long and 90 feet wide. City surveyor Brown made soundings along the caving bank this afternoon and expressed the offsion that by use of pilling the banks can be restored. The loss to the railroad company is estimated at \$30,000. the building, and making noise enough to be heard for

## AN OLD WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

The habit of pipe-smoking-so common among a certain class of old women-led to a dreadful death certain class of old women-led to a dreadful death yesterday. Margaret Gillen, who had passed her six-tieth year, lived with her daughter Maria and her grandson Henry at No. 674 East One-hundred-and-forty-second-st., one of a row of pleasant little houses in the Morrisania district. For the eight years of her widowhood she had indulged in smoking. After dinner yesterday afternoon she settled herself com-

dinner yesterday afternoon she settled herself comfortably in her chair for her early evening smoke,
while her daughter, grandson and a visitor named
James Schneider went out into the garden. Scarcely
more than a minute had passed when they were
startled by a succession of shrieks that came from Mrs.
Gillsu's room.

All three rushed upstairs. Schneider was the first
to enter the room and saw the old woman still scated
in the chair and clothed in a sheet of flame which
rose high above her head to the ceitings.
Schneider and Maria got a bucket of water, threw it
over the old woman, and put out the flames. In the
meantime some one had sent out an alarm, and Hook
and Ladder Company No. 17, reaching the house half
a minute later, found nothing but Mrs. Gillen's burned
and blackened body. When Dr. P. J. Byrne arrived
she was dead. The sparks from the pipe had fallen
en her dress and set her ablase.

A DEAF AND DUMB BOY MILLED ON A RAILBOAD. George Stebert, an eight-year-old deaf and dumb boy living at No. 256 Stage st., Brooklyn, was ground boy living at No. 254 Stagg-st., Brooklyn, was ground into pulp last evening by a train on the Bushwick branch of the Long Island Ralicoad. The boy was walking on the track and falled to notice the approaching train. Before the engineer, Lowden Wallace, of No. 254 Montrose-ave., could stop the train, it of No. 254 Montrose-ave., could stop the train, it passed over the boy, crushing him into an unrecognizable mass. The engineer and George Paswell, of Jamaica, the conductor, were arrested, but later were paroled by Ceroner Lindsey.

\_\_\_\_\_ H\_O Means Hornby's Oats NOTHING TIORE.

Imitations abound. The genuine is sold only in two pound packages and has the big H-O on the wrapper.

statements of exporters and compiled by officials of LOCAL TEAMS TO GO WEST.

HOW THE BASEBALL CONTEST STANDS.

NEW-YORK'S GOOD SHOWING-WHAT WILL THE

COMING TOUR BRING FORTH? The New-York baseball team has now met every other The New-York baseball team has now met every other team in the National League, and the fact that the home nine has more than held its own is decidedly encouraging to those who watched the erratic career of the old nine in the first half of the championship season. Pessimists predicted that the rejuvenated team would go all to pieces as soon as it met the Poston and Brooklyn representatives, but such has not been the case. The fault-finders are now predicting that the team will be slaughtered on its present Western Urin.

urday night for a three weeks' tour, no local games being scheduled at the Pole Grounds and a. Eastern Park until scheduled at the Pole Grounds and a; Eastern Park until Labor Day. The nines go West in fairly good condition and within a few points of each other. There is no reason why both should not do good work. Ward's non siways do well away from home, in some instances apparently playing in better form on foreign grounds than at Eastern Park. The pitchers, Haddock and Stein, will do most of the work on the trip, and they ought to win the majority of their same.

are at right and left fields. Tiernan has not been well lately, and a rest of a week or two might do him good. The New-York management is making an effort to secure The New-York management is making an effort to secure good men and may succeed in a few days. O'Rourke's stumbling cureer in left-field is probably about over. The recent work of this veteran has been even worse than that done by Gore and Bassett. Doyle, when not cabching, will hereafter cover left-field, and this alone will add material strength to fine team. Doyle could not do worse fielding than the veteran, while his batting and base-running are needed in every game. Nowman's illness at this time is especially unfortunate. With Newman in left-field, Saturday's game at Eastern Park might have had a different ending. O'Rourke's three errors did much to demoralize the whole team, and it would be a foothardy policy indeed to allow him to injure the chances of the New-York team

Crane is not pitching as well as he did earlier in the senson, but he is likely to improve. Good work can be expected whenever Rusis and King manufacture the curves for visiting batsmen. Ewing's reappearance behind the bat adds material strength to the team, and there seems to be no reason why he should not catch the majority of the games on the trip. Ewing's work in the three games in Brooklyn was first-class in every respect, and he received more appliause than only two men on the field. His throwing is good, very nearly as good as it ever was, while his batting and base-running have always been excellent.

The Eastern team which makes the best record during the present Western tour, which begins to day, will have an excellent chance to win the championship. The Cleveland nine continues to hold the lead, but many doubt the

an excellent chance to win the championship. The Cleve-land nine continues to hold the lead, but mapy doubt the stability of the team. The Boston, Philadelphia, New-York and Brooklyn teams are so close together that there may be several emphatic changes in their relative positions before the present week is out. The champions lead New-York by only a few points, while the latter team is only five points ahead of the Brooklyn nine. The Cin-cinnati and Pittsburg teams have improved lately, and they may give the Eastern travellers considerable trouble. The record to date is as follows:

Cieve  and	Clubs.	Heveland	hibdeiphia	Joston	New-York	Srooklyn	dal tamore	fitteburg	incinnati	Namington	hicago	on sville	Louis	ames wen
	brooklyn Baltimore Pittsburg Cincinnati Washington Chicago	1 1 0 0	1 0 1 0 1	0	210001010	1 0	1	1 2 2 2 1	3			0	1 2 2 1 2 2 1 0 3	18 10 14 13 12 11 10 10 10 7

The race for the Eastern League pennant is exciting The Buffalo and Troy teams are in front at present, each having won eleven and lost eight games, which shows that all the bams are evenly matched. Even the tail-enders have

Clubs.	Buffalo	Troy	Binghamton	Rochester	Albany	Providence	iames won
Rufalo Troy Bingham'on Rochetter A'busy Provideace	1 1 1 3	1 2 3 2	5 :121	1 2 0	1 3	80540	11 10 11 10 7
Games lost	S	5	19	10	11,	14	

dieted at the start ought to win the championship lersey Athletic Club then will have to win its remain

Clubs.	taten Island A. C	ew-Jersey A. C	taken Island C. C.	nglewood F. C	Smes won
ten Island A. C	20	2	3	4	11 10
Games lost	2	1 4	10	111	- 8
		_			

Four New-Jersey teams are competing for the Hude County League pennant, and the games are well attended. The Jerseys hold the lead at present with six victories and one defeat, while the Lorillard A. C. team is second, the Scottish-American A. C. third, and the St. Joseph Lyceum last. The record:

Clubs.	Joseps	Lordlard A. C.	Scottish-American A. C.,	St. Joseph Lyceum	dames won
Jerseys Lorillard A. C Scottlich-American A. C St. Joseph Lyceum	1 0 0	1 0	2	3 2 2	5 3 1
			51	71	

The Emerald and Oak Hill teams played at Van Ne yesteriay before the usual Sunday crowd. The Emeral's by good batting took the lead in the opening inning and held he advantage to the end. Keenan and Nolan did ex-

The Cuban Giants and Acmes crossed babs at the Long Island grounds yesterday, the former winning casily. Pyre, Boyd, Grant and Williams did the best work. The

GAMES TO DAY. Cincinnati vs. New-York, at Cincinnati. St. Louis vs. Errokiyn, at St. Louis, Chicago vs. Baitimore, at Chicago. Louisville vs. Philadelphia, at Louisville. Cleveland vs. Hoston, at Cleveland. Washington vs. Pittsburg, at Washington.

Louisville, Aug. 14.—Thirty-five hundred persons saw the home team defeat the Browns to-day without an effort. Beltnstein's curves were batted all over the lot. Clausen, on he other hand, was invincible, only two hits being made The score:

Basehitz-Louisville 17, St. Louis 2. Errers-Louisville 0, St. Louis 0. Pitchers-Clausen and Breitzenstein.

Asbury Park, N. J., Aug. 14 (Special).-The second annual lawn tennis tournament will begin to-morrow on the Coleman House courts, and will continue several days. Charles Millard, of Andover, has charge of the tournament. Among those who have entered are Wilson Champion, of the University of Pennsylvania; Charles Millard, of Andover; H. J. Nichols, of Columbia; Samuel Lull, University of Pennsylvania, and Griswold Thompson, of Asbury Park. Valuable prizes are offered.

MONORING CHREF JUSTICE FULLER.

Camden, Me., Aug. 14.—Definite arrangements have been made for the reception and dinner to be given Chief Justice Meiville W. Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court, who is spending the summer here. The Knox County Bar Association will take the steamer Governor Bodwell on Wednesday morning at Rockland, calling at Camden for Judge Fuller, and will proceed up the Penobscot Bay to Castine, where dinner will be had at the Arcadian House. The full bench of Maine has been invited, and it is also expected that Judges Webs and Futnam, of the United States Circuit Ceurt, at Portland, will jein the excursion.

NOTES FROM BERLIN.

A RACE BETWEEN OFFICERS OF TWO ARMIES-A REMEDY FOR PHYLLOXERA.

Berlin, July 29. An event of great interest to the officers of the Austro-Hungarian and German armies, as well as to the sporting fraternity of both countries, is the coming long-distance ride between this capital and Vienna. On the morning of October 1—before the clocks of European mean time have registered noon—scores of the titled wearers of the "Imperial coats" of Austria and Germany will begin the long and unique race. The contest is between the officers of the respective armies, and is open to all bearers of epaulets. The starting point for the "men of Emperor William" is the barrack of the Guard-Dragoons in the Belle-Al-liance-strasse, while that for the Austro-Hungarians is the western gate of Floriasdorf, a village near the

Austrian capital. Preparations for the great trial of endurance and speed have been going on in both countries for months. Emperor Francis Joseph and Emperor William have lent their good will to the contest, and have offered valuable prizes to the successful competitors. The Imperial interest in the race has aroused the sym-pathy of thousands of people, and it is safe to say that no contest has ever attracted so much attention in Austrin, Hungary or Germany. The papers of the three countries have contained long accounts of the race. People discuss it in the cases and restaurants, and heavy bets-influenced as a rule by feelings of patriotism—have been made up at the possible results.

horses, are to be recorded before September 1, when the list of entries will be closed. The entire dishorse to be used. He may be anything from a broncho to an English thoroughbred. The choice of the way and roads is to be left entirely to the com-petitors, it being only required that each contestant when within fifty miles of the respective goal send a telegram to the committee apprising it of his prospective arrival.

The victorious officer of the German Army who first reaches the western gate of Floriasdorf will receive a prize of honor from Emperor Francis Joseph, while the first Austrian officer who rides into the barracks of Belle-Alliance-strasse will receive a similar reward of Belle-Alliance-strasse will refer to the from His Majesty of Germany. In addition to the imperial prizes, which will naturally be most coveted by the wealthy contestants, the Austro-German committees award 20,000 marks to the rider who covers the one who arrives second, 6,000 marks to the third man, 4,500 marks to the fourth man, 3,500 marks to prizes will be offered, as large subscriptions for the purpose are being made by wealthy landed proprietors and officers of the army interested in the international trial. The horse which arrives at the respective goal in the best condition, irrespective of his place in the winners, is to be entitled also to a large reward.

The majority of the contenuts will choose, in all probability, the road running through Berlin, Dresden, Cologne, Iglau, Zhaim and Vienna. There are so many parallel roads and short cuts along the line, however, that it is hardly probable that any two of the starters will follow exactly identical courses. Officers who intend to join in the race are already busy examining the various roads between the two goals, in order to discover the shortest distance between the points. The knowledge of the topography as well as the maps which will be drawn by A wealthy Hungarian magente, however, is willing to wager a large sum of money that his horse will reach his goal in a little more than four days, of twenty-four bours each. The results of the contest, in all probability, will be known on October 5.

A letter of Ernst Kell, the late Editor of the "Garten-laube." one of the most famous and popu-lar weeklies of the country, printed recently, has caused considerable comment. At the time the letter was written, 1874, each edition of the "Garten-laube" numbered 3s2,000 copies. Thousands envied the genial man his success; but the letter tells in touching words of many hours of unhappiness, and of many wishes that remained unfulfilled.

That is a result," he wrote among other things, made me happy, I should be obliged to give him a sad answer. For fifteen years I have had only one thought-a thought which ruled me everywhere, day and night, with demoniacal power, which robbed me of the last pleasures of my life, and which brought part of my life. I have had no single Sanday. I been decorated by Congress with medals of henor, and other valuable tables. A dozen pages are devoted to only for my business and profession. Despite the fact that I had the means to travel, with the exception of a bit of Switzerland, I have seen nothing of the world. And should my tired body be laid away to rest to morrow, people would say: He was a fool, and failed to enjoy his life." The responsibility of the conduct of such a work is a curse which holds us fast in iron claws, and at last destroys life without bringing as anything beyond a large number of subscribers. In six years I have only had three holidays, which I passed in Thuringia. Ambitton may be satisfied with the success of such a Journal, but that happiness cannot be found therein; that I know from experience."

I know from experience."

Scientific men of Germany, Austria and France are excited over the reported discovery of a remedy for the phylioseta, the deadly enemy of the grape vine, by a day laborer in the village of Orinzing, Austria, alichael Eberl, the fortunate man, has worked for years in the vineyards of his native place, and was ust in the employ of a Herr Sweiger. For almost a decade the man has been endeavoring to find, some means to rid his master's vines of the terrible destroyer. He carried on his experiments in secret, and people who knew of the vain efforts of great scientists in the direction Eberl was working, imagned at him and called him the "Reblam-Michel." But he was not discouraged, and last year, it is said, he was able to point to the vineyards under his care, and to show that they were free from the phylloxera.

Eberl, it is said, sent word to a scientific society regarding his discovery, but its members were so incredulous that they did not even reply to his letter. A few weeks ago, however, two Frenchmen from Cannessone a hotel-keeper and wine expert, heard reports of the alleged discovery by Eberl. They went to Grinzing, and, it is said, became convinced that the man's pretensions were well founded. According to reports, they made a contract with Eberl, paying him 50,000 guiden in cash for a part interest in the discovery, should it prove effective. Eberl and his wife, a simple peasant woman, have accompanied the French men to Cannes where exhaustive experiments are to be tried with the Eberl fluid or powder. In case they turn out as Eberl expects, he will become a rich manthe French Government alone has offered a prize of 1,000,000 frances, it is said, for a means to desdroy the phylloxera—and will be a benefactor of his kind.

The publication by the General Staff of the many species of the late Elect Marshal Count von Melfie.

The publication by the General Staff of the man-uscripts of the late Field Marshal Count von Molties, relating to tactics, is about to begin. The book, it is said, will be in the bands of sollers before the middle of September. Feople who have examined the work, which was begun in 1858, and dovers a period of thirty years, say that it will prove most valuable and interesting to all officers of the Army. A cheap edition is to be published, in order that every officer, even the poorest fleutenant, may possess Moltke's ideas upon lactics. The Emperor is greatly interested in the pub-lication.

RIGGIN BORNE TO HIS GRAVE.

A VAST CROWD WATCHES THE FUNERAL PRO-CESSION-THE EXERCITES. Philadelphia, Aug. 14.-With measured tread, to th

music of muffled drums, 6,000 representatives of naval, military, civic and patriotic organizations to-day joined in the funeral procession of Charles W. Riggin, bontswain's mate of the Baltimore, who was killed in the streets of Vaiparaiso while wearing the blue of the American Navy. At least 200,000 others silently watched the procession as it moved from Independence Hall to Woodland Cemetery, where several thousand persons were permitted to enter the cemetery, listened attentively to the funeral oration

GRAND ARMY BUGLE NOTES.

FOR THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

TEN OR TWELVE THOUSAND VETERANS EX-

PECTED FROM NEW-YORK STATE ALONE. Adjutant-General William A. Wallace, of this De riment, estimates that fully 10,000 or 12,000 reterans from the Empire State will be in line in Pennsylvania ave. in the Grand Army parade of September 20. He thinks it possible that there may be more than that, but the actual reports which he has received at the headquarters in Albany already indicate the number named. In his recent orders Department-Commander Poole called upon the veterans of New-York to repeat what they did between 1861 and 1865 and send more men to Washington than any other State. The spirit which animated the Commander is manifested all through the State, so that never before has there been so much interest taken in the prepare tions for a National Encampment. The department will be brigaded in the parade in ten brigades, one or each Judicial district and two for New-York City In each brigade the counties will take places in line in alphabetical order. The designations of brigade commanders and other announcements respecting the formation of the department in the parade will soon be made in general orders which are now being pre

But it is believed that it will be absolutely neces sary to carry out the plan of doubling the line. Some old paraders insist that it requires one hour for 8,000 men marching twelve abreast, half distance, to pass a given point. Others say that 9,000 can be moved in the time spoken of. If there be 75,000 men in the parade, as is expected, the occupants of the grand and reviewing stands and the spectators along the line of march must sit or stand eight or nine hours by Adjutant Wallace and other experienced officials, which would reduce the time about one-half. The great width of Pennsylvania-ave, will easily permit this formation.

is the beautiful plot of about fifty acres, officially known as "the President's Parade," though usually called "the White Lot." It lies between the White the Washington Monument, and can be reached with ease from all parts of the city. A new designation is to be given to this tract, which is a de-lightful sward, surrounded by trees, and it is to be formally dedicated on September 10 as "Grand Army The ceremony will be attended by the President and Vice-President of the United States, the members of the Cabinet, the judges of the Supreme Court, members of the Senate and House of Representatives, the chief officers of the Army and Navy, and other well-known persons. Ireland, who was an army chaplain during the war, has been invited to participate in the dedicatory services. The religious services will be conducted by the old army chaplains. The Sons of Veterans will furnish from their members the guards, escorts and orderlies. Several thousand of them will be required during the encampment.

A revised roster of Vermont volunteers, which has just been issued by the Adjutant-General of that State, is a handsome volume of nearly 900 imperial quarto pages. In its style and the scope of informa-tion it gives, the roster furnishes an excellent model for the compilers of the military records of other States. The large page, nine inches wide, gives room for the name, residence (at enlistment), date of en-listment, and date of muster out of each officer and Experts who have travelled over the in action, cause of discharge, etc. The tabular record of each regiment and battery is prefaced by a short by some member thereof. These sketches, as a are skillful and valuable condensations of the important facts in the history of the respective regi ments. The book gives a list of Vermonters who held commissions in the regular Army, Navy, and United States colored troops; in the regiments and with distinction as general and saff officers.

Adjutant-General Peck, in his introductory report, says that, so far as is known, no other state has attempted the preparation of such a list of its sons who served in the organizations of the other States. This list certainly is one of which Vermont may be proud. It shows that her sons held commands in the troops relating to the large circulation of his journal, "of of almost every loyal State in the Union; that their blood was spilled in every considerable battle from Fort Sumter to Appointation and on every field from in the Army and Navy. Appended to the personal sketches are lists of the ships of war on which Verindescribable misery to myself and family. I have buried myself in work for fifteen years of the best torious service; of Vermont officers and men who have Navy and Marine Corps; of officers brevetted for merisketches of the distinguished services rendered to the Union cause by the war Governors of Vermont and the general officers on their staff, and by the Ver-mont generals in the field.

The value of the roster is rounded out by a full alphabetical index, comprising every name of the thirt; odd thousand soldiers of Vermont in the War of the Rebellion. By the terms of the act authorizing the publication, 500 copies of the work will be at the disposal of the adjutant general for the use of the state; 100 copies to be placed in the state Library, and one copy sent to each town, to be placed in the town clerk's office, not to be sold or disposed of, but to be kept for the benefit of the town; one copy also will be sent to each Grand Army post in the State, and one copy

to each public library in the State. The twentieth annual convention of the National Association of Union Ex Prisoners of War will be held Association of Union Extrisolers of War will be held furing "Grand Army week" in Washington next month. One of the subjects for consideration will be the bill pending in Congress to give to ex-prisoners of war the small extra pay of 82 per day for the time they were small extra pay of 82 per day for the time they were prisoners. Stephen M. Long, president of the asso-ciation, in referring to the fathure of the bill in a cir-cular issued August 1, says: "When we recognize the fact that in our present Congress there are seventy-three men who served in the Rebel Army, against seventy-one who served in the Union Army, our con rades will not be surprised at the failure, thus far, to have our bill passed; but with a firm reliance on the justness of our claim, we will still press our bill, be-lieving the people of our land will yet recognize our right, that there is due the Union ex Prisoners of War much that has been denied them in the past, but will

ome to them in the fature."

The prolonged imprisonment which so many thousands were compelled to undergo was the result of "military necessity," that inexorable monster against military necessity," that inexorable monster against whom so many terrible things were entered up during the Civil War. Exchanges in the heat of the struggle were forbidden by higher military authority, says General Butler, one of the Commissioners of Exchange, in his recently published Life, "as it would reafers to the county." would restore to the rebel army men who could at once be put in the field and increase the strength of the South, and hence, for that reason, it were better for the Union prisoners to be sacrificed, and better for the Union prisoners to be sterineed, and remain as prisoners, to suifer and die, that the war might be sooner ended. This was done, and how many of our brave comrades were thus sacrificed the records alone can tell."

The convention will be held in the Circuit Court

Room (City Hall), Washington, on Wednesday, September 21, at 10 a. m.

The Department of Ohio has passed resolutions instructing its delegates to the National Encampment to use all honorable means to secure the repeal of paragraph 3, section 1, article 11, of its constitution and by-laws, making Past Department Commanders life members.. J. L. Rikers Post's committee of ways and means

have completed their National Encampment arrange-ments. The RikeA Comrades realize that this have completed their National Encampment arrangements, where several thousand persons were permitted to enter the cemetery, listened attentively to the funeral oration and sermon, and witnessed the religious services at the grave.

The military escort consisted of a detail of 125 men from the 1st Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania; 200 men from the 3d Regiment, and 50 men from the Gray Invincibles. The National Guard of New Jersey was represented by seventy-two men from the Gray Invincibles. The National Guard of New Jersey was represented by seventy-two men from Company D. Then followed a long line of Grand Army veterans, Sons of America, Junior Mechanics and Naval veterans, with many bands. A firing squad of marines from the Lengue Island Navy 1ard preceded the hearse. A dozen seamen and petty officers from the United States receiving ship St. Louis acted as a guard of henor and walked heride the hearse, which was drawn by six black horses.

Shortly after 5 o'clock the hearse was drawn up in front of the stand erected near the grave. The Rev. Samuel H. Boyer, an Episcopal dergyman, read appropriate prayers and then spoke of Rigdin, who was a member of his congregation. Mr. Boyer characterized him as a tender-hearted, but brave and soler man, who would be unlikely to offend any one. Them and the present content is a superior of the congregation of the congregation was killed, basing lifs remarks the present content in the statutory law and the expension of the trunk line associations will refuse the military the mention, and they are determined not to miss will be the present chance. Comrades whose posts have mide by Risker Post to loin with its members on the will have the opportunity of visiting the capital of the mation, and they are determined not to miss will be the present chance. Comrades whose posts have mide by Risker Post to loin with its members on the will be present chance. These are: \$10 for the mation, and they are determined not to miss which includes These are: \$10 for the mation, and th

Dr. LESLIE E. KEELEY Has established at Babylon, L. I., a branch Institute for the treatment of Alcoholism. Morphine and Nervous Diseases. For terms sederess WM. VYEE, Babylon, L. I., or call at New-Yerk effice, 7 East 27th-st. HIRES'

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of the Legion, so that transportation can be had fee one full fare for the round trip. The headquarters of National Commander Joseph E. Palmer, jr., will close in Brooklyn on Friday, October 7, and open in Indianapolis, at the New Dennison House, on Monday, October 10. A camp fire and a reception and lancheas will take place on the evenings of October 12 and 18. The Ladies' Auxiliary will meet in the New Dennison House parlors contemporaneously with the session of the National Encampment.

A called meeting of the Commanders and Quartermasters' Association will be held to morrow evening in Naval Post Rooms, Essex Market Bullding, to distribute the printed blanks, prepared by Commander Osbon and approved by Controller Myers, upon which to draw relief under the laws of 1888. It is gratifying to know that the money appropriation is being paid as called for. Commander Grimes, of Hans Powell Post, has received several payments out of the fund. In fact, every claim that has been presented has meet prompt payment except that of A. S. Williams Post, about which there evidently is some hitch.

Noah L. Farnham Post, No. 458, will hold its annual summernight's festival at Wendel's Lion Park, One-hundred-and-tenth-st., on Tuesday evening, August 30. Comrades of other posts are cordially invited. The many friends of Past Commander Henry C. Perley, of Reno Post, No. 44, will regret to learn that he has been ill.

AN ARMY OFFICER MAKES A RESCUE.

As the Governor's Island boat Atlantic was making her midnight trip to the Island on Saturday she passed the Hamilton ave, ferryboat on her way to Brooklyn from Whitehall-st. A splash was heard in the water, and the lookout on the Atlantic said a man had fallen overboard from the ferryboat. Lieutenant McDonald, who is on the staff of General O. O. Howard, saw the man in the water. The Beutenant threw off his cont and plunged in and swam toward the disappearing form. As he came up to it he attempted to grasp the man, when the latter turned upon him and tried to drown his gallant rescuer. The man had attempted to commit suicide by jumping from the ferryboat. A fierce struggle between the officer and the man took place in the water. At one time the lieutenant was place in the water. At one time the localization pushed down and held under the water until he was nearly drowned. The Atlantic finally came alongside the struggling men and threw over a line, which the lieutenant selzed, and, keeping his hold on the man, was pulled on board. The man said his name was Fritz Fresh, of No. 69 Bowery.

C. B. TAYLOR IDENTIFIED AT CONET ISLAND. R. Day, of No. 247 York-st., Jersey City, went to Coney Island yesterday and identified the body of the man who accidentally shot himself in the shooting gallery of J. J. Jones on Saturday night as that of his nephew, C. R. Taylor. Taylor had recently sold out his livery stable in Kingdisher, Oklahoma Territory, and was on a short visit to his uncle's family in Jersey City. His wife and child are at Vermillon, S. D., and he had made preparations to return to them shortly. Taylor was an expert shot, and accidentally shot himself under the heart while showing some of the Coney Island sportsmen the Western style of whirling a revolver. R. Day, of No. 247 York-st., Jersey City, went to

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

TO-DAT.

Bunrise, 5:06 | Fet. 6:54 | Moon rises 11:05 p.m. | Moon's age 28

A.M.—Sandy Hook, 0.53 Gov. Islant. 1:13 | Hell Gats, 3:06 P.M.—Sandy Hook, 1:16 | Gov. Islant. 1:47 | Hell Gats, 3:46 INCOMING STEAMERS.

From
Bremen, Aug. 6.
Amsterdam, Aug. 3.
Liverpool, Aug. 5.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 16. ity of Alexandria. Havana. Aug. 12. N. Y. and Cuba Pufindelphia. La Guayra. Aug. 10. Red D. Vesterniand Antwerp, Aug. 6. Red Star State of Nebraska. Giasgow, Aug. 5. Allan-State WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17. .Liverpool, Aug. 10 ...... White Stat

> OUTGOING STEAMERS. TUESDAY, AUGUST 16.

Vessel. Line. For. Mails close, alls. Spree, N. G. Laoyd, Southampton... 9:30 s m 12:00 WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17. City of New-York, Inman, Liverpool. 9:30 am Britannic, White Star, Liverpool. 11:00 am 2:00 pm Chyniand, Red Star, Antwerp ity of Washington, N. Y. & Cuba, Havana Columbia, Hamb. Amer. Hanburg... 11:00 a m 2:00 pm Johannes Brun, Bahama. S. S. Co.,

Nas 411 Geo. W. Clyde, Clyde, St. Domingo.... 1:00 pm 3:00 pm Geo. W. Clyde, Clyde, St. Domingo.... 1:00 pm 3:00 pm SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-YORK-SUNDAY, AUG. 14, 1892.

PORT OF NEW-YORK—SUNDAY, AUG. 14, 1802.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Aurania (Br), Walker, Liverpool August 6, Queenstown 7, with mass and passengers, to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:33 a. m.

Steamship Alaska Br), Murray, Liverpool August 6, Queenstown 7, with mass and passengers, to C. M. Underhill & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:34 a. m.

Steamer Furnessia (Br), Harris, Glasgow August 4, Moville 5, with mass and passengers, to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 8:40 a. m.

Steamer Cappilet (Br), Eills, Santos July 18, Rio Janeiro 21, St. Thomas August 7, with coffee, to United States and Brazil Mail 8.8, Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 a. m.

Steamer Holstein (Ger), Vore, Baracos, 5 days, with fruit to H Dumois & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 p. m.

m. Steamer Ocean (Dutch), Cassens, Rotterdam, 14 days, ballast to Herman Stursberg & Co. Steamer Pennland (Boks), Buschmann, Antwerp August with mide and paisengers, to International Navigation Co. Steamer California (Ger) Droscher, Hamburg July 31, with midse and passengers to R. J. Cortis. Arrived at the Bar at 10 p. m., 13th.

Steamer Hindeo (Br), Douglas, Hull July 31, with midse to Sanderson & Son. Arrieved at the Bar at 9:38 p. m.,

to Sanaerson & Son. Arrieva at the har at 9:35 p. m.,
18th.
Steamer El Soi, Quick, New-Orieans August 10, with
midse to J T Van Sickle.
Stramer Rio Grande. Connor. Fernandina August 11 and
Brunswick 12, with midse and passengers, to Charles R
Mallory & Co.
Steamer Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah August 12, with
midse and passengers, to R L Welker.
Steamer Cherokee, Chichester, Jacksonville, August
11, and Charleston. 12, with midse and passengers to
William P Clyde & Co.
Steamer Guyandotte, Walker, Newport News and
Norfolk, with midse and passengers to Oid Dominion 88.
Co. Noticik, with muse and passengers to the Diminion Sa.

Co.

Sceamer Wyanoke, Boaz, Richmond and Newport News
with make and passengers to tid Dominion Sa. Co.

Steamer Herman Winter, Niekerson, Boston, with
mass to H F Dimock.

Steamer Manhattan, Bracg, Portiand, with mass and
passengers to tid Dominion Sa. Co.

Bark Caterina Carace (Ital), Cacace, Batoum, 95 days,
with Heorice roots to McAndrews & Forbes, vessel to
John C Seager.

SUNSET—Wind at Sandy Hook, light, W; clear,
At City Island, light, N; clear.

BALLED.

At City Island, 1998, S.; Clean, Steamers St. Enoch, for Liverbool; Richmond Hill, ondon; Cheribon, Marsoilles, Rick Inc. Roll, for Banda. Rig Incs Roll, for Banda. Also salled vis Long Island Sound; Rack St. Paul, for Windsor, N. S.

THE MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS—FOREIGN PORTS.
Scamer Servia (Br), Dutton, from New-York August 6 for Liverpoot; arrived at Queenstown August 14.
Stramer Arizona (Br), Brooks, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown August 14.
Stramer Etruria (Br), Hains, sailed from Queenstown for New-York August 14.
Stramer Newada, (Br), Cushing, sailed from Queenstown for New-York August 14.
Stramer Elbe (Ger), Sander, sailed from Southampton for New-York August 14.
Stramer Elbe (Ger), Von Goessel, from New-York august 14.
Stramer Elbe (Ger), Von Goessel, from New-York for New-York Tork for New-York properties of the New Polaria (Ger), Busch, from New-York for Glasgow, passed Tory Island, August 14.
Stremer Polaria (Ger), Busch, from New-York for Copenhagen and Stettin, passed Levels Island August 14.
Esteamer La Tournine (Fr), Framguel, from New-York, arrived at Havre August 13. THE MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS-FOREIGN PORTS

MONMOUTH PARK RACES ON TUPSDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
VIA Reading Railroad System.
Trains leave station Central Railroad of New Jersey, foot of Liberty-st., at 8:15, 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 12:30 ppecial, 12:45 Special, 1 Special, 1:30 pp. m.; via Sandy Hook route from Pier No. 8, North River, at 9, 11 a. m., 12:15, 1 p. m. Parior-cars on all appears